THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1861.

The Reign of Terror.

Not contented with setting aside, with contempt, the opinion of the Supreme Court, and that great safe-guard of personal liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Lincoln administration seem determined to fill to the brim the cup of degredation for the people of Maryland. Gen. Banks, (the same who a few years ago was willing to let the Union slide,) under the orders of Lincoln, has broken up the city government of the city of Baltimore, imprisoned the commissioners in Fort McHenry, filled the streets and public places with infantry and artillery, and substituted a military government as arbitrary as that of Austria or Russia; and all this, under the pretense of sustaining liberty and the constitution! It is stated, also, that Mr. S. T. WALLIS, one of the most patriotic and ablest members of our Legislature, and T. PARKIN SCOTT, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, have been arrested. The abolitionists wish even to crush the voice of liberty in the State. They begin by clamoring for the liberty of the negro, and end by enslaving the most intelligent and patriotic of our white citizens. When old John Adams got a law passed interfering with the freedom of speech and of the press, the country rose in its might, and hurled him and his party from power; but now, without law, by the arbitrary will of Lincoln, a thousand times worse acts are perpetrated, and the military brought to sustain them; and this is called sustaining the Constitution! Truly, words without meaning, and words misapplied, are the everlasting engines of fraud and injustice.

☞ We do not think the abolitionists are done with their insults to the people of Maryland. We expect to see them soon put a stop to the freedom of the press. The Washington "Star" says, "the newspaper men, aiding and abetting treason there, should speedily be looked after by Gen. Banks." And, again, it says, "let General Banks, therefore, lose no time in making examples of those most dangerous traitors in Baltimore, who, under pretence of merely availing themselves of the liberty of the press, under our government, are labouring, without scruple, to strengthen the hands of those in arms against the United States." Truly, one renegade is worse than ten Turks, and this same Wallach, the editor of the "Star," who, less than a year ago was all for Southern rights, would now, to please his masters, the abolitionists, erect an inquisition to put down not merely the expression, but the thought of constitutional liberty. The blackest negro, on the worst cotton plantation, is not more degraded than he.—His employers must despise him.

FEDERAL TROOPS LEAVING OUR COUNTY.—We understand that the Lincoln troops who have been stationed, for two or three weeks, in the upper part of our county, marched, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, towards the Point of Rocks, leaving a sufficient number to guard the different ferries and other points where the river may be crossed. About four hundred passed through this village on Monday, we presume, for the same destination. On Tuesday a company of regular cavalry returned through this village, on their way to Washington, and, on Wednesday, the President's Mounted Guard followed suit. They either did not like the climate of Virginia, or else there was some objection to their going there. Well, they are only following an old example, for we read that—

"The King of France with forty thousand men
Marched up a hill, and then marched down again."

☞ The correspondence between W. Viers Boyle, Esq., States' Attorney for this county, and Col. STONE, in regard to the searching of the Messrs. Willson's houses, by a detachment of Federal troops, commanded by one Major Gerhardt, and stationed at the Great Falls of Potomac, has been received, but too late for to-day's issue; it shall appear in our next. We shall, at the same time, take occasion to notice the conduct of a portion of the hired minions of Lincoln while encamped at this place, which has been brought to our notice since arriving at our post.

INCENDIARYISM.—On Friday night last, a most wicked attempt was made to burn the dwelling house of Mr. Henning, the clerk of our Circuit Court. Combustibles were placed under the porch and set on fire. The smell of burning pine attracted the attention of some of the family, when search was made by Mr. Henning, and the porch was found to be in flames. The fire had not made much progress, and was easily put out. We have heard of no clue to this infamous act, and it is impossible to guess the motive of such an act in our quiet village.

☞ Under the Constitution of the Confederate States and the laws of their Congress the first election by the people for President and Vice President of the Confederacy will be held on the first Wednesday in November next. Electors will then be chosen, who are required to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December thereafter, and proceed to cast their votes for President and Vice President. The return of the different State electoral colleges shall be returned to the Senate, and on the 19th day of February the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, the votes shall then be counted, and the President inaugurated on the 22d day of February, 1862. The executive term under the permanent constitution is six years.

A SOLDIER KILLED IN GEORGETOWN.—John Homes, a private in Company A, Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, was murdered on Tuesday morning last, at an early hour, near the corner of High and West streets, Georgetown, D. C. He received two stabs in the left breast, between the fifth and sixth ribs, either of which would have been fatal. The correspondent of the Star says it is supposed he was killed in an affray with some members of his own regiment, several of whom are under arrest.

☞ Our farmers are busily engaged in securing their grain crops, which, we are pleased to learn, will be the most abundant they have had for several years. Corn is suffering greatly from the drought.

ARREST.—We learn that Mr. JOHN WARNER, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this county, was arrested in Georgetown, D. C. some days ago. We have not learned why he was arrested.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

The following lively description of the condition of England, caused by her love of war, conquest and glory, was written many years ago, by the Rev. Sydney Smith, one of the most liberal and enlightened men of the present century. It was addressed to the people of the United States, as a warning against the indulgence of that war spirit which most certainly plunge us and our posterity into that abyss of debt, taxes and corruption, from which we can never arise. Can any patriotic citizen of Maryland be willing to commit this horrible act, to aid the administration of Lincoln in his project of crushing the South under the heels of military despotism? Read the article carefully, and you will see that there is a prophetic spirit in it, and that its predictions in many things are coming to pass amongst us:

Ludicrous Account of English Taxes.

"Permit me to inform you, my friends, what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory;—Taxes—upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on everything on earth, and the waters under the earth—on everything that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay.

The schoolboy whips his taxed top the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid seven per cent. into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent. drags himself to his taxed chintz bed which has paid twenty-two per cent. makes his will on stamp, pay a stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of six hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His widow, property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate duties are demanded for burying him in the churchyard; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more.

In addition to all this the habit of dying with large sums will make the government avaricious and prodigal—and the sycophants will infallibly perceive that the base arts of spies and informers, and a resistance to the rate of political food, and not merely the meanest and most obsequious applause, will be the prodigious patronage, which the disbursing of this splendid revenue will bestow in the hands of government will invite, reward and sanctify an influence so fatal to the morals and temptations to corruption, as all the offices and public spirit, even of a people less venal than we hope to be, must resist.

Seizure of a Peace Petition in New York.

A copy of the seditious petition numerously signed by Wall street brokers, was found in New York, on Friday, by order of Superintendent Kennedy, who alleged as a reason for its seizure, that several of the signers wished their names erased from the petition. The copy taken had some seven hundred signatures attached:

"*To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.* The undersigned citizens of New York beg leave to represent most respectfully and earnestly the following considerations:

"While they hold themselves ready to sustain their government and yield to its behest, they respectfully suggest that in the remaining honorable position for you to take to prevent the horrors of civil war and save the Union it is to accept the proposition of immediate compromise on the basis of the one suggested in your inaugural.

"This course would secure a peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties, and it would be treated to genuine conversion to bring the constitution certainly in a practicable sense to view, and to find in it no cause for war. Under this course the rights of the South would be secure, while the North would be saved from the horrors of a fratricidal war, and preserve to you the confidence and love of the people.

On Saturday Frederick Gunther was tried on a charge of treason, having been engaged in circulating the above. Mr. Gunther is represented as a quiet and respectable citizen, and has published a card asserting the right of petition.

HOW PRISONERS OF WAR ARE TREATED.—Richmond, July 1st.—Col. Bowman, of the Pennsylvania Regiment who, with Mr. Chase, was taken a prisoner by the Confederates, opposite Williamsport, Md., and conveyed to Richmond, Va., writes back as follows:

"We have been treated from the first moment of our arrest with the utmost courtesy and have the liberty of the city under parole. I cannot speak too highly of the kindness and respect with which we have been everywhere met, and the warm sympathies that have been extended to us on every hand."

AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—The New York Express in an article on the military occupation of Baltimore city, says:

"We see, however, in this arrest of secession, what forces will be necessary in almost every Southern city—as we march on to occupy. It seems to enter but into a few minds, that after every step of advance, so many men must be left behind to occupy as to go ahead, to fight. When this begins to be little comprehended, the common sense of settling this civil war, if possible, will become more apparent."

LARGE CROP OF WHEAT.—The Fredericksburg Recorder, of last Friday, says:

In consequence of the superabundant yield of the wheat crop, this staple has fallen nearly fifty per cent. in value, and it is thought the price will not exceed seventy-five or eighty cents a bushel. Harvesting in this section is progressing rapidly, and we presume will close this week. The quality of grain is very superior.

MATHIAS POINT.—Mathias Point is about sixty miles from Washington; it is a bluff point from twenty-five to thirty feet high. It is important to hold, as the channel of the Potomac runs close to the Point at that place. A battery erected there would interfere much with the navigation of the river.

PREPARATIONS IN VIRGINIA.—From all portions of this noble old Commonwealth come the notes of preparation for the impending struggle. Men and money are being freely contributed, and troops are rapidly concentrating at the salient points.

CONGRESS.—The Federal Congress met yesterday in Washington, and was organized by the election of GALUSHA A. GROW, of Penn., Speaker. The message will be sent in to-day.

☞ A gentleman who just arrived at Washington from New Orleans, reports that a British ship recently run the blockade and brought to that port several hundred tons of powder and twenty thousand stand of arms.

☞ A REGIMENT DISBANDED.—The Erie regiment, which has been in camp at Pittsburg, Pa., for some time, disbanded the other day, and most of the men went home ragged and barefooted.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

Four hundred volunteers, sick and disabled, were honorably discharged at Washington on Friday last.

Gen. Scott has issued positive orders that no reporters of the press shall hereafter, under any circumstances, visit the different encampments at Washington.

From Old Point and Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 28.—Col. Cass' regiment arrived here this morning from Boston, but proceeded on to Washington without landing. The original destination of this regiment was Fortress Monroe.

The Massachusetts 3d and 4th regiments are under orders to march to-morrow morning. They will probably entrench themselves beyond Hampton bridge, and form the advance of an important movement toward Yorktown. Their time will expire in about three weeks. The naval brigade will probably accompany them to Hampton.

J. W. Bennett, of the first Vermont regiment, died yesterday at the hospital of typhus fever; his body will be taken home. Over one hundred sick are now in the hospital.

A large number of fugitive slaves have come in to-day.

The Confederates this morning fired two or three shots from a new battery on James river, directly opposite Newport News.

Among the visitors at Old Point to-day is the Hon. H. J. Raymond, of New York. The weather continues intensely hot.

Later.

The steamer Georgeanna, Capt. Pierson, arrived yesterday morning, and her passengers bring some interesting intelligence from Fortress Monroe.

There have been no military movements, and such was the havoc made among the Federal pickets by the Confederates that the whole of them have been withdrawn from the opposite side of Hampton creek.

An attack on Newport News is by a portion of the forces under Gen. Magruder is now expected, and it is said his force is strong enough to leave a sufficient force at Great Bethel to defend that point.

The battle of Great Bethel is much talked of, and it is now said that General Pierce was not important of the existence of the battery which repulsed his forces. On the contrary, two hours from the attack was made Gen. Magruder was notified, by order of the commander, that the federal column was moving towards him, and his reply was that he was prepared to defend his position, and invited him to come on.

On Saturday the federal pickets brought two more slaves into Fortress Monroe. The question upon the presumed property of citizens continues, and much interest has been created in consequence of a fleet of tugs and lighters in the hard trading vicinity.

All quiet about the Hampton Roads, but it is rumored towards Yorktown we shall have to contend in the course of a few days, as Newport News will be speedily invested, in order to prevent the rebel batteries being placed in position on that side of the river. Hot work is expected.

A Norfolk paper says that the volunteers from the vicinity of Old Point Comfort, have all left for the seat of war.

[From the Baltimore Exchange.]

Skirmish Near Frankfort.

We have yesterday another account of a skirmish between a Mississippi Indiana volunteer and some forty one Confederate scouts, at a place called Frankfort, midway between Cumberland and Romney.

The first news of the account of the death of Capt. Wallace was published in our edition of Saturday. The repetition does not tend the story of its fatal consequences.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PA.,
Harrisburg, June 30, 1861.

General Orders No. 29.

The Commanding General has the satisfaction to announce to the troops a second victory over the secessionists in small party of Indiana volunteers, under Col. Wallace, on the 26th inst. Their unmounted men attached to the regiment attacked those rebel insurgents, drove them from their camp, and pursued them for three miles, killing and wounding several of them, and taking two prisoners, and their camp, which was entirely burned. The men were attacked by a party of twenty-five of the enemy, and drove back to their position, which they occupied in force. In the skirmish Captain Wallace was killed, in the front of the troops, with the exception of one man killed and one wounded. In the last skirmish captain, two lieutenants, and a large number were wounded.

The Commanding General desires to bring to the attention of the officers and men of his command the courage and patriotic zeal which this affair has developed. The successive victories of the troops, under circumstances so honorable, cannot but be encouraging to the loyal people of the country.

By order of Maj. Gen. PATTERSON.
J. H. Porter, Asst. Adjt. General.

A Virginia Account.

Col. Wallace's Skirmish—Rout of his Command, with Loss of Fourteen Men and Six Horses.

From a gentleman who resides in the vicinity of Romney, Va., we receive the following account, which may be relied upon:

On the day of Col. Wallace's reported attack, a scouting party of Confederates, fourteen in number, commanded by Lt. Ashby, of Faughter county, attacked a force of seventy troops of Col. Wallace's command. The Confederates fought desperately, and killed eighteen Federals and secured six horses. One Confederate was killed, when the Federal troops retreated. This was near Romney, Va. The Confederates then crossed the river to the Maryland side, near Oldtown, when Lieut. Ashby's horse was shot from under him, and the lieutenant was himself dangerously wounded, so that his life is despaired of. The Lieutenant then ordered his twelve men to dismount and charge upon the Federals with Tower guns and pistols, whereupon the Federals made a speed retreat.

Upon returning to Romney, Lieut. Ashby was generally commented for his daring exploit.

From Harper's Ferry.

The same man states that the Confederates have again withdrawn from Harper's Ferry, only having been there temporarily.

The Fight at Mathias' Point.

The following is the official report of F. M. Gunnell, Surgeon U. S. N., of the killed and wounded at Mathias' Point, where the Federal troops were put to rout after erecting a sandbag battery:

U. S. STOOP PAWNEE,
Potomac River, June 27th, 1861.

SIR—I have to report the following casualties resulting from the action at Mathias' Point this afternoon:

Killed 1—Commander J. H. Ward, commanding flotilla; gunshot wound of abdomen, almost immediately fatal.

Wounded dangerously 2—1. Wm. J. Best, O. S. belonging to the Pawnee; gunshot wound fracturing both bones of left leg; a second gunshot wound in soft part of right fore-arm; a third gunshot wound of right hand. 2. Wm. McCleeny, belonging to the Thomas Freeborn; gunshot wound of left thigh, fracturing the femur.

Wounded severely 2.—1. John Williams, captain of maintop of Pawnee; gunshot wound of soft part of right thigh. 2. Geo. McKenny, woman of Thomas Freeborn; gunshot wound of soft part of left thigh.

Respectfully yours,
F. M. GUNNELL, Surgeon U. S. N.

The Repulse of the Federal Steamers at Mathias' Point.

Nineteen Federal Troops Reported to have been Killed and Wounded.

The Virginians engaged in the skirmish at Mathias' Point, at which Captain Ward was mortally wounded, was part of a volunteer corps that had been recently organized in that neighborhood. They were perfectly cognizant of all the proceedings of the invading party up to the moment of the attack. Notwithstanding the heavy fire of shot and shell from the Freeborn, it is said on reliable authority that not a single man of the Confederate forces was wounded. The official account of the Federal loss was put down at one killed, one mortally, one dangerously, and a third severely wounded. The Confederates claim that twelve men were seen to fall during the skirmish; and that when the boat which conveyed the retreating troops to the Freeborn was capsized, a considerable number of them were shot, the entire Federal loss being estimated at nineteen.

The Skirmish at Romney, Va.

A dispatch gives the following account of the skirmish at Romney:

One of the most brilliant affairs during this war occurred on the 26th ult., near Romney, between a small detachment of Gen. Turner Ashby's cavalry and a party of 67 of Federal cavalry. Capt. Dick Ashby first encountered the enemy with 14 men, and was himself, it was feared, fatally wounded, but as we have since learned from a passenger direct from Winchester, it is now hoped will recover—as were also two others of his party, said to be Maryland.

Turner Ashby being not far off, heard the firing, and with eight men charged the enemy, drove them in the utmost confusion across the river, killing 20 men and taking a number of their horses, accoutrements, &c. Col. Ashby flew to his own band. This is said at Winchester to have been the most splendid affair during the campaign.

Scouting Party Fallen into Ambush.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 28.—A scouting party, consisting of forty Federal troops, left this place this morning for the Virginia shore. In the evening four of them returned. The rest, thirty-six in number, were taken prisoners by the Confederate forces. A great deal of dissatisfaction prevails among the troops encamped in this vicinity, owing to the quality of the food and the quantity of it. The troops are murmuring greatly, and threaten a mutiny, if a change is not made immediately. The health of the troops is very bad. Measles, dysentery and fever and ague are prevailing to an alarming extent.

One of the Horrors of Battle.

We learn that on Thursday last, two of the dead bodies of the federal troops were found in the woods, in the neighborhood of the Bethel battle-ground, in a state of decomposition. They were traced out by means of the buzzards hovering over the spot. One of the corpses had in his haversack a quarter of a baked shoat. It is supposed they had crawled away from the scene of battle after being wounded, and died on the spot in which they were discovered. From their uniforms it is presumed they were members of the Zouave regiment. It is said that all along the road from Bethel to Hampton a most intolerable stench prevails, and that from the appearance of the buzzards hovering round about, there must be numbers of putrifying carcasses in the woods.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

Arrival of Prisoners.

The Richmond Examiner of Monday says:

Two prisoners, one a federal deserter, the other one of Ellsworth's Zouaves, arrived in the Central cars yesterday. Their manner is defiant and swaggering. They say they are but the advance guard, and that Gen. Scott will certainly march on Richmond at the head of a victorious army, on the 4th of July.

Expected Conflict Between Secession and Union Troops in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The Journal of this morning has a letter dated Knoxville, June 29th, saying that eight companies of cavalry and infantry have gone from here to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gap, to guard them and prevent Federal troops coming through Kentucky to aid the Union men in East Tennessee. They have been encountered by our native Unionists in the mountains, who swear they shall leave, and the secession troops have sent here for reinforcements. The Journal adds: "We expect a bloody fight in the mountains."

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

Morning and Evening Editions.

The First Battle on the Upper Potomac.

HAGERSTOWN, July 2.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a special conveyance arrived in this town bringing Corporal John N. Mccully, of the Independent Rangers, of Philadelphia, being the first soldier brought hither wounded in an action which took place this morning, between the Federal troops, under General Patterson, and the Confederates.

Considerable excitement was at once occasioned upon the arrival of the wounded man and eagerness to learn the news. From statements made by him and from inquiry in Hagerstown, it appears that a company of regulars have been sent from the following parties:

Between 3 and 7 o'clock this morning the U. S. troops, which have been encamped at Hagerstown and Williamsport for several days past, crossed the ford at Williamsport. Major-General Patterson reviewed the troops as they filed past him. The morning was bright and beautiful and the soldiers were in excellent spirits.

Scouting parties, composed of Capt. McMullin's Rangers and others selected from the First Wisconsin regiment, were sent out at midnight, and frequently during the night brisk firing was heard between the Federal picket and those of the enemy on the Virginia side.

The proper fords having been ascertained, the advance took place before daylight; the post of honor being assigned to Capt. McMullin's Independent Rangers and the First Wisconsin and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments.

The advancing columns consisted of the Brigades of Cols. Abercrombie, Thomas and Nagley.

The Independent Rangers behaved remarkably well, getting close up to the enemy at a distance of only 75 yards.

Col. Abercrombie's brigade led the advance, and the casualties of the conflict were almost exclusively in the 1st Wisconsin and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments.

Col. Jarrett and Lieut. Col. Confier led the skirmishers, opening upon the enemy at four hundred yards. The whole of the Confederate forces at Martinsburg, consisting of four regiments of infantry and one regiment of horse, were engaged in the action. They had with them four pieces of artillery, partly rifled cannon, and were commanded by Gen. Jackson.

The First City Troop, of Philadelphia, were assigned a position near the United States Cavalry, under Capt. Perkins, and behaved remarkably well. As far as known, the casualties on the Federal side are two killed and several wounded.

Several of the dead and wounded of the secession troops were left on the field, in their hasty retreat. Two of them were buried by our men.

In anticipation of a retreat of the Federal forces, the Confederates had levelled the fences on both sides of the turnpike even with the ground, so as to cut them off in the event of their retiring to the Potomac.

The first stand was made at Porterfield's farm, on the turnpike road, near Hainesville, where it was necessary to destroy a barn and carriage-house in order to make a charge upon the enemy. Here the conflict was fierce, the Confederates standing well up to their work, but finally slowly retreating.

Knapsacks and canteens were hastily thrown aside as encumbrances to a backward march. They left behind them a number of blankets and other articles of value, indicating a considerable loss on their side.

Gen. Patterson's Account.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following dispatch was received here at 2.15 this morning, by telegraph:

HOOK RIVER, NEAR MARTINSBURG,
July 2d.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Assis't. Adj't. Gen.:

We left Williamsport at six o'clock, A. M. to-day for this place. We drove and routed the rebels, about 10,000 strong, having with them four guns, and now occupy his camp, with a loss on our side, I regret to say, of 3 killed, and 10 wounded.

(Signed) R. PATTERSON,
Major-General Commanding.

It is said that General Scott was so much gratified on receiving this news that he caused the President to be awakened from his sleep to receive it.

The Cabinet met to-day with more than usual good spirits in consequence of this gratifying news.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COMMAND.

The following is an accurate statement of the force under command of Gen. Patterson:

First Brigade, Col. Thomas, U. S. A.—Second Cavalry, Col. Thomas; Philadelphia city Troop, Capt. Jaines; Twenty-third regiment, P. V., Col. Dare; Twenty-first regiment, P. V., Col. Ballier; Sixth regiment, P. V., Col. Nagle.

Second Brigade, Gen. Winthrop.—First regiment, P. V., Col. Yohe; Second regiment, P. V., Col. Stambaugh; Third regiment, P. V., Col. Minier.

Third Brigade, Gen. Williams.—Seventh regiment, P. V., Col. Irwin; Eighth regiment, P. V., Col. Emley; Tenth regiment, P. V., Col. Meredith; Twentieth regiment, P. V., Col. Gray.

Fourth Brigade, Gen. Negley.—Fourteenth regiment, P. V., Col. Johnson; Fifteenth regiment, P. V., Col. Oakford; Twenty-fourth regiment, P. V., Col. Owens.

Fifth Brigade, Colonel Longnecker.—Ninth Regiment, P. V., Colonel Longnecker; Thirteenth Regiment, P. V., Colonel Rowley; Sixteenth Regiment, P. V., Colonel Zeigle.

Sixth Brigade, Colonel Abercrombie.—Eleventh Regiment, P. V., Colonel Jarrett; First Wisconsin Regiment, Colonel Starkweather. The Fourth Connecticut Regiment belongs to this brigade, but has been left at Hagerstown.

Outside of the brigade.—Captain McMullin's Rangers; Doubleday's siege battery; Perkin's light field battery of six pieces.

The whole makes an effective force of about 16,000 men.

Later.

The Federal Troops in Possession of Martinsburg.

HAGERSTOWN, July 3—P. M.—Major-General Patterson's columns are in and about Martinsburg. A special messenger from there reports that no engagement with the enemy has taken place since yesterday, the result of which has been stated.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—We have here a dispatch from Chambersburg, giving a list of the wounded in the engagement yesterday ten in all. The list includes the name of Lieut. S. Earp, a secession soldier, who is desperately wounded.

LATEST NEWS.

Seizure of the Steamer St. Nicholas.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Charles Worthington, agent for the steamer St. Nicholas, today addressed to the Secretary of the Navy the following statement:

The steamer St. Nicholas left Baltimore on Friday last at 4 P. M., laden with freight for consumption of the citizens of St. Mary's, Calvert, Charles counties, Maryland, and with other cargo to Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown. She also had on board a number of passengers who were to be landed at her regular landings on the Maryland shore of the Potomac river. It is reported by the officers of the steamer Diamond State, which arrived here on Sunday, that they saw her about 1 o'clock that morning leaving Point Lookout and heading under great speed for the Virginia shore.

Nothing has been heard of her since. I will add that after an interview with consul, chief clerk a week since I took passage on her on Tuesday last for Baltimore for the purpose of concerting with Capt. Ward as to the most effective mode of preventing the landing on the Maryland shore of any articles intended for transportation across the river into Virginia, and at the same time avoiding any unnecessary detention to her.

The arrangement he made was most fully satisfactory, and he promised to meet her every Saturday morning, at the mouth of the river, and give her a pass to proceed on her trip. But, alas! he is no more, and doubtless evil disposed persons took advantage of the absence of a Government officer, and made the seizure. As the lives and property of loyal citizens of Maryland and of the District of Columbia are hazarded by hot-headed men, may I ask what means are may at once be taken for her capture?

CHAS. WORTHINGTON.

DARING FEAT.

Brilliant Achievement—Seizure of the Steamer Saint Nicholas—Capture of three Merchant Vessels.

The St. Nicholas, on her last trip from Baltimore, took on board as a passenger a French lady of dark complexion of rather rather fine features, but of quiet manners. There were also a number of passengers who were proceeding to different points on the Potomac. At Point Lookout two more passengers were also taken on board. Soon after this, in the middle of the night, the French woman having returned for a few moments to her state room, suddenly emerged her wig and petticoats doffed, in full military costume, with revolvers and cutlass by her side. Twenty-nine passengers drew revolvers at the same time, and in a trice officers and crew were made prisoners. The boat was put in charge of the Point Lookout passengers, who proved to be retired navy officers. The steamer was then run into Coan river, on the Virginia side where the passengers, who were treated with great civility, were all landed, and a company of 100 Tennesseans, who were in readiness, were taken aboard. The St. Nicholas then headed up the river in search of the Pawnee, it being part of the programme of this gallant young colonel, for such he is, to run into the Pawnee, take her by surprise, leap on board and take possession of her. Not being able to find the Pawnee, the St. Nicholas turned round and steamed for the bay. Between Smith's Point and the Rappahannock the steamer fell in at different times with three vessels, one loaded with coffee, one with coal, and one with ice. These were all captured and taken to Fredericksburg, where the heroes of this achievement were received with military honors.

DEATH.

DIED, at Montanverd, his estate, in this county, on the 22d ultimo, Major GEORGE PETER, aged 82 years.

Thus has ended a long life of honor and usefulness. He entered the military service of the United States in 1797, and continued in it till 1809, resigning a captain of artillery. During that period he won the esteem of all by his high-toned principles, soldierly bearing, and exemplary morals. Mr. Jefferson selected him to drill and command the first company of light artillery known in our country, an arm of the service which has since acquired so much fame. In the war of 1812 Mr. Madison tendered him a brigadier generalship, which his private affairs obliged him to decline. He, however, volunteered his services in 1813-'14, commanding a battalion of District of Columbia troops, and rendered efficient service. He was for five years one of the representatives of Maryland in the Congress of the United States, and filled many other offices of trust and honor in his native State, faithful and pure in all. In private life no citizen commanded more the love and affection of all with whom he had intercourse. A noble and generous spirit prompted all his actions, and he will be mourned, not only by his immediate relatives and friends, but by the poor of his neighborhood, to whom he was a constant benefactor. D.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. NICHOLAS BREWER, as a candidate for re-election to the Circuit Judgeship of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, composed of the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Howard and Montgomery.
may 24—tf

$200 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to, and attempted to destroy, the house in which I reside, on Friday morning, the 28th ult., between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock.

JAMES G. HENING,
july 5—3t Rockville, Md.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS, of every description, for sale at this office.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 4, 1861.

GRAIN.—The offerings of wheat have been extremely limited since our last weekly report, not exceeding 10,000 bushels, and prices close rather lower. The first lot of new white received this season was sold at $1.80 per bush, and the same day a lot of new red brought $1.35 per bush.; old white was sold at $1.35 a1.50 for ordinary to good, and $1.55a1.60 for prime to choice, closing, however, at 3a5 cts. lower. Of corn 10,000 bushels offered during the week, and prices for the last several days have ruled firmer, white selling at 58a62 cents for fair to prime, and yellow at 47a52 cts. per bushel for do., closing with sales at these prices. Oats—some 8,000 bushels offered, and prices have remained unchanged, viz: 28a32 cents for Maryland. Rye—no sales reported; we quote Maryland at 60a63 cts. per bush.

GUANO.—The demand continues very limited at our last quotations, viz; Peruvian from agents, $60; AA Mexican, from agents, $22 per long ton; white do, $30 do; Navassa, $26 do; California, No. 2, $18 do; Manipulated, $17 per short ton; Phosphates, $45 per ton, and bone dust $20 per ton; Fish, $15 per short ton.

TOBACCO.—We notice sales of some 800 hogsheads Maryland at very full prices, and we continue to quote as before, viz: Inferior to common, $2a3; good common, $3 50a4; middling $5a7; good to fine brown, $7a9.50; fine brown and cglory, $9.50a$12; ground leaves, $4a12 for common and good.—*Sun.*

NOTICE.

THE Bondholders of the Union Plank or Turnpike Road Company are respectfully requested to present the bonds they hold at the office of the Treasurer, and receive the interest due on the bonds up to July 1st, 1861.
july 5 GEO. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I HEREBY notify all persons that are indebted to me for State and county taxes due for the year 1860, to come forward and pay their bills on or before the 1st of July. All bills that are not paid before that time, will be settled by distress at the shortest limit of the law. The State and county creditors are pushing me for their money, and I am compelled to collect peaceably if I can, but forcibly if I must.

J. MONTGOMERY VEIRS,
Coll. of 3d Elec. Dis. of Montg. co., Md.
may 17—3t

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 23rd of May, 1861, a bright Mulatto Woman about 4 or 50 years of age, five feet three inches high. It is supposed she is from Baltimore or near there. She is not other than right in mind, and cannot tell her name or where she is from.

The owner, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay fees, and take her out of jail; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

SAMUEL GLOVER, Sheriff
of Montgomery county, Md.
p. 24—tf

STRAY HORSE.

State of Maryland, Montgomery County, Set.

I HEREBY certify that William Henderson, of Montgomery county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 25th day of June, 1861, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a brown HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, star in the forehead, one hind foot white, and has marks of the collar; blind in the near eye; three shoes on. Given under my hand.

M. MOULDEN, J. P.

The owner of the above horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

ESTRAY.

State of Maryland, Montgomery County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Henry Vanderhoff, of this county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 22d day of June, 1861, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a White Buffalo COW, supposed to be about eight years old, marked with a gap in the left ear, and a hole in the right, with a bell on.

C. W. LANSDALE, J. P.

The owner of the above described cow is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the same away.

HENRY VANDERHOFF,
june 28—3t Near Great Falls.

$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing near Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., on the 14th instant, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself GEORGE STEVENSON; he is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and copper color, and wears whiskers and mustache. He had on, when he left, a blue cloth coat with brass buttons, and took with him two pairs of pants, grey and brown, and a dark leghorn hat.

I will give the above reward, no matter where taken—to be returned to me, or secured in jail so that I get him again.

CAROLINE NOLAND.
may 24—tf

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the farmers of the county, that he has on hand, and ready for use, a lot of Batson's Improved DOUBLE-SHOVEL PLOWS, which has given such general satisfaction to all who have used them, and which took the premium at the last two Fairs of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society. Price to suit the times. Call early, or they will all be gone. M. GRIEN,
may 17—tf Rockville, Md.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Montgomery County—to wit:

I HEREBY certify that William H. Stabler, Farmer, of Montgomery county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 10th day of June, in the year 1861, as strays, trespassing on his enclosures, one RAM and four EWES, two of which have ear marks, and one of which has the letters C. or C. W. on its side, and one of them black, the rest white; also one LAMB. Given under my hand. JAS. H. BROOKE, J. P.
june 21—3t

Wool! Wool! Wool!

THE subscribers respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public to their Woolen Factory, and solicit the patronage of all persons wanting Goods suitable for business suits and Servants' Wear, such as—

All-Wool CLOTH & TWEEDS, KERSEY,
STRIPED LINSEY, FLANNEL,
FAMILY & SERVANTS' BLANKETS,
STOCKING YARN, both coarse and fine, &c

WOOL will be taken from any place in Rockville, or from the neighborhood, by giving notice to the undersigned.

may 17—2m B. & J. FAWCETT.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, seventeen and a half years of age, to serve until he is twenty-one years old. Any person residing in Montgomery county, desiring to purchase him, can see him in jail at Rockville. For particulars enquire at this office.
mar 22—tf

Carriage for Sale.

A SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE for one or two horses, and almost good as new, will be sold a bargain, by application to the subscriber.

RICHARD PETTIT,
may 17—tf Georgetown, D. C.

Lime and Tar.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale low, by DORSEY & WOOD,
No. 118 High St., Georgetown, D.C.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM A. CADY,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 4th day of June, 1862; otherwise they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 4th day of June, 1861.

SARAH E. CADY,
BENJAMIN B. POOLE,
june 7—tf Administrators.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county letters of administration, C. T. A., on the personal estate of

BENONI LOVELESS,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of May, 1862; otherwise, they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1861. MATILDA JANE RAY,
may 31—tt Administratrix, C. T. A.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county letters testamentary on the personal estate of

IGNATIUS FENDALL LOVELESS,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of May, 1862; otherwise, they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1861.

MATILDA JANE RAY,
Executrix.
may 31—tt

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Mont